000 you with a strong drink of spirits after your long journey.

/23/ Grand-Princes

101 •174 A song attributed to Mazepa compares the Ukrainian people to a bird that builds its nest in a tree on a much-frequented street, and is therefore often startled and obliged to live in a state of constant unrest. Today it has been proved that the ancestors built their nest very early along the much-traveled road from Asia to the lower Danubian plains. According to the most recent research (10), the Ukrainians settled as

10. According to verbal statements of the Ukrainian archaeologist Pasternak of Lwow.

early as the Bronze Age between Carpathia, San, Pripyat and Dniepr. Even at that time they were obliged to shoulder a foreign yoke. At all times nomadic peoples with their herds of many hundreds of thousands of sheep, horses and camels were attracted to the succulent grasses of this endless steppe. A thousand years before our era the Cimmerii rode into the Ukrainian settlements at the head of restless peoples. Whether they were nomads or farmers, and whether they came over the Danube or the Volga has not yet been made clear. At about the same time the Thracians in the west sought their way from the Balkans across the Carpathians to East Galicia. To them the native population owes its ceramic art. The period of nomadic invasions occupies 2600 years of the country's history. The Scythians follow the Cimmerii about 800 B.C. Herodotus tells of their battles. Through him and through excavations we learn of the culture of this Mongol-Iranian people. The goldsmith's work with its magnificent ornaments, mostly of Greek origin, found in their

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graves, calls forth our admiration. Their aristocratic kingdom of the steppes was rigidly organized. For 400 years /24/ their kings accompanied by their retinues rode through the Pontic Plain until they were driven out by a stronger people, the Sarmatians. Scythians as well as Sarmatians repeatedly broke into Hungary on their marauding expeditions. In the second century of our era it is assumed that the Goths arrived in this plain of peoples. They came by way of the water route from the land of the Baltic and were the first river navigators in the Ukrainian countries - according to one group of investigators. Others say they are aborigines, and still others, have them come from the west or even the east. They allegedly dragged their boats on rollers across the flat watersheds between the rivers which flow toward the Baltic or the Black Sea. The fact that in the southern lands they did not sever connections with their homeland is proved by the military and commercial points of support which they established along these waterways. Their neighbors in Galicia were the Vandals. It was in 370 A.D. that the flood of Huns from Mongolia reached the dwellings of the Goths and swept away the latter. This was only the first wave of later mixed Finno-Turkish tides. This inexhaustible stream of humanity, at times slower, at other times torrential, engulfing everything, flowed along. Unpredictable was the will of these hordes which through many generations led a hunter's and shepherd's existence, only to plunge suddenly, like wolves, into the dwelling-places of foreign peoples.

It was not long before the Huns exhausted these ideal pastures and rode on in order to threaten western peoples. Along their trails the herds of the Bulgarians and after them the herds of the Turkish Avars passed across the Pontic Steppes. Finally, the Finno-Turkish race

101 of Khazars established a kingdom here, which
•174 extended from the Volga to the Danube. The Khazars were nomads who became domiciled, founded cities and carried on trade. At their court the Jews obtained predominating influence, and it sounds almost unbelievable to say that the khans adopted the faith of Moses. /Facing page
[000] 24: Character study of a Ukrainian head/*/Facing page 25: A Ukrainian girl with pronounced nordic features/*/25/

[101] Kiyev, the center of the Polyani, was tri-
[174] butary to the Khazar. The Slavic tribes of the
181 Antae, the ancestors of the Ukrainians, were divided and fought one another. In the establishment of their society they scarcely developed beyond the formation of a district with several peasant communities. Fields and pastures belonged to all jointly. Family life was a patriarchy, and unanimity was demanded at the village and district meetings. These Slavs built compact houses of loam, and placed embankments around their towns. They cultivated their fields, made pottery and bartered their goods for swords, knives and various handicraft products. They offered sacrifice to the sun god Dashdboh, the wind god Stryboh, the thunder god Perun and other deities.

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175 It was the Swedish Vikings, called Varangians, who in the ninth and tenth centuries unified the Slavic tribes and established a kingdom with Kiyev as the capital, which, during its most flourishing period, extended from the Carpathians to the Volga and from the Caucasus to the White Sea. They rowed in boats to Lake Ilmen, founded Novgorod and from there, about the middle of the ninth century, conquered Kiyev. Rurik was the name of the Viking king of Novgorod; his warriors were called Rus', meaning "rowers",

*[For plates, cf. pp. 217-218, Category IIIc - Analyst]

181 political life of the Ukrainians, in that of the Great Russians a tendency toward materialsim prevails. The Ukrainians incline toward federation, the Russians toward absolutism; the Ukrainians have a tendency to prefer personal freedom, the Russians despotism. As a result of these contrasts, he says, there is an eternal battle between the two peoples. (79)

79. Zalozieckij: The Spiritual Life of the Ukraine in the Past and Present.

144 The difference between Russians and Ukrainians are racially conditioned and historically substantianted. The hemotogenetic basis of the Russian people are the aboriginal Finno-Ural-Altaic peoples. These mixed with the advancing Slavs and later, at the time of the sovereignity of the Asiatic hordes, also with Tatars. In Ukrainian blood Slavic as well as Nordic components - Goths, Varangians - predominate. But Armenoids and Mediterranean races have gained influence, and a dash of Tatar blood cannot be lacking. The 142 Ukrainian is in general tall. He has broad shoulders, a round or semi-round skull, straight nose, high forehead, small mouth and small ears. His skin is slightly dark, his hair abundant, straight and predominantly dark. The Kubans in the East and the Huzuls in the West are the tallest, with an average height of 170 centimeters.

•174 Historically the differences between the two /131/ peoples were revealed even at the time the Golden Horde subjugated them both. To this day the Russians boast of the fact that at that time they had carried on a more clever Tatar policy, that they had yielded and voluntarily paid the head tax - in contrast to the Ukrainians. While in that century Ukrainian high nobility played the leading cultural role at the court of the Lithuanian Gedemins, the Muscovite grand prince

•174 Ivan Kalita destroyed the power of the nobility and therewith laid the foundation for Muscovite despotism. A further example of historically proved contrariety is furnished during the time of Ivan the Terrible. The most sinister force rules at that time in Moscow, while in the Ukraine the Cossacks are preparing to found the freest state that probably ever existed in East Europe.

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101 Among the Ukrainians there are, in turn,
184 tribal differences. The inhabitants of the dark forest region of Podlakhia and Polesia, who are obliged to wrest all fruits from the earth, can scarcely be as gay as those of the sunny spaces of the south. Those are melancholy and oppressed people who up there carry on the struggle for existence. Farther south, from the fertile hills of Podolia way over to the foothills of the Caucasus, there are fields of golden grain, fruit grows of its own accord, the sky is blue for many months, and on the Kuban there is paradise itself. Cheerful, candid people live here.

181 The Ukrainians are a peasant people and more than 90% of all children first see the light of the world through the small window-panes of a straw- or shingle-covered cottage. They are peasant souls - that is, quiet, good-natured, placid human beings who cling to the sod, to their own farm, who want to plow, sow and reap. They are poor, but honest and at the same time hospitable and positively ceremonially polite. People like to call them "Southerners" because of their cheerful disposition and their humor. They love that contemplative life which /132/ is hard to combine with constant hard work. It has not been a blessing to the Ukrainian that the soil yields richly and effortlessly, that his daily bread need not be obtained amid constant toil and hardships. If that were the case, perhaps he